Amusements Co-Night.

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GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-"The Corsican Brothers." BAYERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-"Siberia." HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-S-" Pinafore." Madison Square Theatre-8:30-" Young Mrs. Winthrop.

NIBLO'S GARDEN-S-" Fritz." BAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-S-San Francisco Min

STEINWAY HALL-8-Concert. THALLA THEATRE-S-" Julius Caesar." UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8-" A Parisian Romanca."
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Busmess Notices.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 19.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-An attempt was made on Saturday, at Windsor, to murder Lady Florence Dixie, who was attacked and cut, though not seriously, by two men disguised as women. ____ Mr. Parnell has given his views on the present attitude of English opinion toward Ireland; Mr. Parnell is in Paris. === Paris was rather quieter than usual yesterday; there was some fighting, however, among Socialists at one point, Bishop Littlejohn laid the corner-stone of a ne American church in Dresden yesterday.

DOMESTIC .- It is reported that Sitting Bull is to he released from custody at Fort Randall. - Benjamin Bates, a prominent citizen of Richmond, Va ... committed suicide yesterday. === Evidence accumulates that the trust funds in the hands of the late Judge Taylor, of Newburg, N.Y., were badly mismanaged. _____ The Mississippi River is still falling. _____ The wall of a burned building in Bloomington, Ind., fell yesterday probably fatally injuring three persons. ____ An acciden occurred on the Illinois Central Railroad yesterday: no one was seriously injured. ---- Robson and Crane are to build a theatre in Chicago. A mysterious murder was committed in Watertown,

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The first meeting of the Theistic Church was held last evening. —— An Italian was fatally wounded in a fight in Elizabethst. yesterday. ____ Mr. Beecher spoke on "The Nature of God and Man"; Dr. Newman closed his series of lectures on Bible criticism. ____ Palm Sunday was observed in many churches. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in

dicate increasing cloudiness, with rain or snow, followed by fair or clear and colder weather. Tempera ture vesterday: Highest, 62°; lowest, 38°; aver

Princeton College is in a fair way to become a university in the true sense of the term. In accordance with Dr. McCosh's suggestion a Department of Philosophy is to be established with him at its head. There are to be four or five other professors in the new school. This means the retirement from the presidency of Dr. McCosh and an election of his successor. probably in June. Here is a prospect to cause a flutter among professional educators. The presidency of Princeton is not a second-rate

It has been a long time since the Democrats have had an opportunity to gerrymander the Congressional districts of this State. But that does not imply that they have lost their cunning in that respect, as will be seen by reference to an article published elsewhere in today's TRIBUNE. In this city the districts are carved out in the most fantastic shapes, one being eight miles long and in the centre not much over half a mile wide. In the fourteen lower districts the Republicans cast 43 per cent of the total vote of 1880. Upon the basis of the vote of that year they will be able to elect two members of Congress under the proposed apportionment, while the Democrats, casting 57 per cent of the vote, will have 86 per cent of the representation in Congress. Still it is in the power of the Demoerats to apportion the districts in this city so that the 76,431 Republicans would be unable to elect any Representative. They have not done that under the bill, and for this reason they think the Republicans ought to be thankful. We are thankful in the same way that the plundered citizen is grateful when the highwayman spares his life.

Looking back now, it is hard to understand how the most sanguine and cheerful citizen of New-York could ever have hoped for any good | the very protective system which New-England from the present Assembly. If the Democratic members chosen last fall had all been good men and true, it is doubtful if they would have been able to overcome the force of party traditions, outside political influence, and the temptation to increase their patronage, so as to give us just laws. But when we consider the actual charac-

ter of most of the men who were sent to Albany by the Democratic party of this city, it is apparent that there was not a chance of good legislation from the first, even if Governor Cleveland had stood firmly by his professions of reform. Our Albany correspondent, in a sketch of the men who are now leading the majority in the Assembly, shows this conclusively. These leaders are "Tim" Camptell and "Mike" Murphy, of unsavory Tweed notoriety. When they were elected, respectable Democrats said they would be kept in the background; but they are now in the front rank, and their tricks and their manners are unchanged. They are back of every vicious bill that has been passed at this session and are especially active in helping on the schemes of the rum-sellers and untiring in their efforts in behalf of convicts. The most encouraging feature of the situation, therefore, is that, under the guidance of these men, the record of this Assembly will be such that even Democrats will be careful whom they choose at the next election.

The details of the attack on Lady Florence Dixie at Windsor do not show conclusively that her assailants were Irishmen. It is impossible, however, not to remember that this benevolent woman who has done so much for the Irish poor has incurred the bitter hatred of Irish revolutionists by asserting her belief that the Land League funds were grossly mismanaged. She examined the accounts which were made public when the League collapsed, and if anybody could have understood them she could. She pointed out that £152,000 were not accounted for. Carey's statement that the expenses of assassination were paid out of these funds was the more readily believed when Lady Florence Dixie's criticisms were remembered. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that she was bitterly assailed by friends of the Land League. But her criticisms have never been shown to be unjust. Insults, threatening letters and the sneer that she is a "crank," the dupe and "mouthpiece of Richard Pigott," have not refuted what she said. Only a day or two ago Egan repeated this sneer, but that was all he could do. So it would not be strange if it should finally appear that Lady Florence is the victim of Land League "vengeance." It looks sadly like it. The men do not seem to have been bent on robbery or mere assault. The stab wounds show that they meant murder, and the woman's life was saved only by the presence of her dog and the opportune approach of a cart. Of course, until the crime is fastened on Irishmen beyond doubt, Mr. Parnell and his friends will indignantly protest against suspicion. It is a pity that the record of Irish crime shows there are many Irish ruffians capable of perpetrating just such a cowardly assassination as this was intended to be.

The significance of to-day's instalment of "Industrial England" cannot be too strongly emphasized. Democrats like Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, finding it troublesome to refute the logic of these papers, have chosen to assume that the facts contained therein were idle tales -a newspaper correspondent's chatter. The that ingenious Congressman a contemptuous reference to the letters "written by Mr. R. P. Porter lately, in his travels in Scotland, based upon hearsay, alleging that women and children in what is known as the 'Black Country' were employed working beneath the ground in That the facts were not overdrawn but only that Mr. Porter is willing to make onth to the lished at Fremont tells how it was done. accuracy of every word in this recital; and A local Democratic ring insisted, The Meswhat a story of human wretchedness and human privation it is-whole families earning only a few shillings a week making nails, rivets and chains; mothers, daughters and children sharing in cruel machine labor; and all sinking deeper and deeper every year in poverty and degradation! We want our Free Trade friends every statement is absolutely true; and when they come to the end will they tell us whether there is any quarter of the United States where such misery can be witnessed? Yet England has basked for many a year in the "sunshine of an enlightened policy of Free Trade," and America is bound hand and foot by what Mr. John Bright calls "the barbarism of tariffs."

SELFISHNESS.

Senator Sherman, in some remarks about the new Tariff and the labor of framing it, has described some of the difficulties that had to be overcome. First, he says, there was the blind opposition of the Democratic Free-Traders led by Senators Beck and Vance. This, of course, was to be expected. The other difficulty, which Mr. Sherman pronounces much more dangerous, he styles " the conflict of selfish and local interests, mainly on the part of manufacturers who regarded all articles which they purchased as raw material, on which they wanted the lowest possible rate of duty, and their work as the finished article, on which they wished the highest rate of duty."

The Senator does not seem to have expressed himself here with his usual felicity. If a manufacturer is to be termed selfish because he vishes to have his branch of industry helped to prosperity or shielded from descruction, what are we to call the tariffs for which the Senator has been voting, and of which he has been a conspicuous defender for the past twenty-two years or more? The aim of these tariffs is to foster and defend certain branches of industry. If it is selfish in the individual manufacturers to wish this done, what else can Mr. Sherman call the protective tariff but a selfish conspiracy, as the Free-Traders do 7

It is not necessarily selfish'; on the contrary, it the wider development and larger growth of an graph: industry in which one is engaged. The New-England cotton manufacturers, for instance. are at this moment threatened with an important loss of trade at the West, and their agents here are seeking from the railroads lower rates for the transportation of goods westward, because new mills at the South have begun to send out goods at a low cost. These Southern factories get their cotton cheaper because they escape the long transportation of the material from the plantations to the New-England factories. They have cheap labor also, and a large market near them for many kinds of goods; their competition, it is stated, is felt by agents law. in Cincinnati and other Western towns. But these same Southern factories are the fruit of manufacturers have so long and zealously sustained. By their persistent adherence to this system they have helped to build up powerful and dangerous rivals to themselves, and this they knew and openly predicted would be the is "glaringly apparent"? If he is in error, then

country, and the national prosperity thus premoted ?

This is not an isolated instance. The steel manufacturers are embarrassed to-day because the protective system has helped to build up new steel works in many parts of the country, until home competition has forced down the price to or below the cost of production. But this result is not a surprise. On the contrary, it is exactly what these same manufacturers have constantly predicted, and their justification in asking that protective duties be maintained has always been that such duties would develop the manufacture throughout the land and thus secure the country cheaper products. Mr. Sherman can hardly say that their conduct has been altogether selfish.

But "each manufacturer wants cheap material and ample protection on his product." prosper, and sees its needs, quite naturally, more clearly than he does the needs of those who furnish the material to him, or of those who use his product as the material for further manufacture. It can hardly be astonishing to Mr. Sherman that each man sees the needs and interests of his own business better than he sees the needs and interests of his neighbor's business. But it is not necessarily a selfish nature that prompts him to defend as well as he can the interest that he best understands.

Nothing is gained in the discussion of the tariff question by imputing unworthy motives to those who favor the entouragement of any particular industry or industries as a whole. If a man believes that the whole policy of encouraging industry by protective duties is a mistaken one he ought to be able to say so and to give reasons for so thinking, without implying that the men who favor that policy are robbers So if he believes that any particular manufacturing interest, in its zeal to secure greater or more rapid development, is asking what would be hurtful to other interests, and to the country, he ought to be able to say so without questioning the sincerity or patriousm of others. There is a great deal of selfishness brought to light, undoubtedly, when business interests are affected by legislation, and so there is when political interests are affected. The duty of a law-maker is to try to do what is best for the whole country, and Mr. Sherman's acts in the Senate have spoken for him more satisfactorily than his quoted remarks about the new tariff. It is not a discreditable thing to strive for the rapid and full development of any branch of useful industry, and there would be very little good accomplished in this world if men were prohibited from seeking a public good because it happened also to be in narmony with their private interests.

A NOTEWORTHY CONFESSION. There is a familiar saying to the effect that an honest confession is good for the soul, and another that "late" is a better adverb than "never." A confession that is seven years late is not over prompt, to be sure, but it is better than no confession at all, and it can hardly fail to be good, even for the soul of a Democratic editor. In the Presidential cam-Congressional Record of February 9 imputes to paign of 1876 certain charges against the personal character of Mr. Hayes originated in a Democratic paper published at his home. He was said to have evaded taxation by false returns to the assessors. Few persons probably were influenced by these accusations, but the fact that they came from Mr Hayes's own vila distressful condition." That letter on the lage gave them a certain color, and every Dem-Black Country, which, by the way, is not in ocratic paper in the country was glad to use Scotland, but in England, was not "based upon | them. Charges of somewhat the same nature, hearsay," but upon facts stern and appalling. but much more serious, had already been made against the Democratic candidate, which were faintly outlined is clear from the second letter acknowledged to be damaging, and which have from the same dismal quarter of England pub- | not, in fact, been satisfactorily explained to lished in this issue. Lest Mr. Townshend and this day. 15 was felt that something must be his Free Trade allies may see fit to renew their | produced to offset these disclosures, and the stale calumny about the "hearsay" character of tax story against Mr. Hayes was invented. this evidence, we beg leave to remind them | The last issue of the Democratic paper pub-

senger says, "upon the publication of scurrilous "personalities against Mr. Hayes without preducing or offering to produce any evidence of "the truth of the charges embodied in their vile and sianderous articles. We refused to "accede to their demands." Further pressure was brought to bear, and the editor yielded. to read this letter line by line, assured that He says: "We regret to say we were prevailed upon to give space in this paper to their outrageous slanders against Mr. Hayes. We "have regretted that occurrence ever since, "and determined never again to assume the responsibility for slanderous and unnecessary charges against candidates of the opposite "party." A wholesome resolution and an excellent example, which we commend to the rest of the Democratic press. If all of them will begin at once to take back all the lies they have told about General Garfield, Mr. Hayes and other Republican candidates for the Presidency, they may by great industry be able to retract them in season to begin the campaign of 1884 with a clear conscience, and with the determination not to throw mud at the man whom the Republicans will nominate and elect.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE TAX QUES-TION

It is evidently the intention of the present Legislature to adopt the policy of its immediate predecessor in relation to the great question of taxation. The last Legislature let the tax question severely alone. That is what this Senate and Assembly are doing with it. And in both instances the policy is altogether too suggestive not so much of masterly inactivity as of masterly incompetency.

Upon what other theory save that of the incompetency of the Democracy, which is now in the majority in both branches of the Legislature, can the fact that no effort is being made to reform the tax laws be rationally explained? It might be supposed that Governor Cleveland's recommendation in regard to a matter of such overshadowing importance to the people would have some weight with his party associates in a co-ordinate branch of the Government. His annual message, read in Senate and is often a direct sacrifice of self-interest to seek | Assembly on January 3, contained this para-

The imperfection of our laws touching the matter of taxation, or the faulty execution of existing statutes on the subject, is glaringly apparent. The power of the State to exact from the citizen a part of his earnings and ome for the support of the Government, it is obvious, should be exercised with absolute fairness and justice When it is not so exercised the people are oppressed. This furnishes the highest and the best reason why law. should be enacted and executed which will subject all property, as all alike need the protection of the State, to equal shars in the burdens of taxation, by means of which the Government is maintained. And yet it is otoriously true that personal property not less remunerative, than land and real estate escapes to a very great extent the payment of its fair proportion of the expenses incident to its protection and preservation under the

That is the way the Democratic Governor Cleveland talks to a Democratic Legislature about taxation. Why do his words go unheeded by those to whom they are addressed? Has the Governor no influence with this State Administration ? Is he in error when he asserts that the imperfection of the existing tax laws result long ago. Can their conduct be called it is glaringly apparent that he disgraces the selfish, or was it prompted by a sincere desire to executive chair with his ignorance. If he is I gious. Nurses and prests who have been brought

neglecting to do anything to remedy this imperfection the Legislature is to be regarded as guilty of a grave sin of omission against the common prosperity.

The fact of the matter is that the Legislature of 1883 is a good deal of a fraud. It has now been in session ten weeks. What are the fruits of the ten weeks' work? What has it done for Civil Service Reform? What for the conservation of the purity of primary elections? What for the National Guard? What for local self-government? What for the improvement of the condition of county poorhouses ? What in regard to Governor Cleveland's suggestions in relation to the Insurance Department? What to prevent oleomargarine incarnate from forcing a Railroad Commissioner upon the State? What toward the solution of the problem of the custody, care That is, he wants his branch of manufacture to and treatment of the insane? This is another matter to which the Governor called attention in his annual message. And what, to return to the topic with which we started, toward an equitable readjustment of the burdens of taxation? Certain Democratic leaders have expressed the opinion that the really important pills could be disposed of in time to permit of final adjournment early in April. But adjournment early in April is an impossibility if the measures to which we have referred are to receive anything like adequate consideration. We are driven to surmise, therefore, that in the judgment of dominant Democracy the really important bills of the session, aside from the great annual measures which provide for the support of Government and which cannot therefore be shirked, are the bill which provides for a shameless gerrymander of the Congressional districts and the bill conceived in the interest of the rum interest.

THE WAR OF THE MILKY WAY. The average citizen who unfortunately never ands himself, for one reason or another, quite conventently circums, anced to "keep a cow this year," and who likely enough has a bleached baby or two at home on the stepmotherly bottle, naturally takes a good deal of interest in the current conflict between the producers and the middlemen of milk Of course he sides, and warmly, with the former. He has been so long the helpless victim of those who with chalk and water give constant fresh grounds for added complaint of coffee; who outherod Herod against the rising generation, and who also murder the sleep of early morning, that really he enjoys the exhibition of their discomfiture now that the rural worms have turned. And they have turned with such surprising vigor, not to say vengeance, that the metropolitan task-masters to whom they have been usually quiescept heretofore, are laying awake nights trying to evolve plans for quelling the rebellion. They would gladly dislocate the showy front-teeth; they would rudely repress the spirit of backbone; they would mash milk cans, like so many huge hard hats, over eyes and ears of the strikers for fair pay.

But the strikers will not down. They stubbernsy decline to furnish more bricks without straw; they are at last determined, so they say, to break the shackles of what they call the worse than Egyptian bondage which has long held them in duress vile So, acting on the Emersonian idea that nothing is impossible to those who can preamble and resolve, they met a while ago in animated convention; set forth their grievances in the plainest kind of language, and announced the declaration of the blessed privilege of independence to fix their own price on milk of their own production, or else feed it to their pigs. This significant uprising involves not only the land of Goshen, but the Midland route and adjacent valleys as well, and the reader may believe that blood boils up there even in this windy March. Otterkill is dead bent against further encroachment : Shin Hollow will not longer be skinned ; an ominous breeze stirs Pine Island; Thompson's Ridge has elevated its back; Circleville shows a sition to cut straight to the centre, and Sugar Loaf is amiably but firmly determined on more saccharine conditions or know the reason why.

The dairymen of these and many other points all over the cream country of the west shore are banded in battle array, hundreds of them all told. A doctor is their Moses, or at any rate their Aaron, and he prescribes the heroics of ancient allopathy grnel; the lancet's the thing, and the four-horsepower emetic. We must poel our issues, maintains this pungent physician, and success will come on the double-quick. This system of treatment is ably favored by the rank and file, whose patience, having gone often to the well, is broken at last (mixed metaphor is allowable in writing of such a mixed matter as city milk), and the programme is being carried into effect by processes and with results of which our total columns give sprightly details from day to day.

It does seem, at first flash, from the unsophisti-

cated point of view of the outsider who only pays, that the farmers are not unreasonable in wanting three and a haif of the ten cents per quart which onsumers are compelled to hand over in advance for the manipulated article from the middlemen's mugs. If this is a disrespectful manner of speech the dispensers with pure milk must remember the provocation. If their nocturnal ways have brought them into bad repute, it is the bitter retributive har vest of their own sowing. Their record is unsavory, and they know it; the blue traditions of their trade are dark against them. They rank in plumbers, and with contractors who hardly ever clean the streets. Therefore, any effort to loosen their avaricious grip from the horns of the honest cow is welcomed and applanded by the depleted citizen, bled year after year by these grasping members of the great family of the horse-leech, who standing between producers and consumers, relentlessly feed on both. 2
Out of all the trouble the pathetic city Oliver,

with his milk-cup always empty, longingly hopes to gain. In his humble way he wishes the strikers well. And when they win, as win they may since even the cows are with them; when they come to their own, let them remember poor, hungry Oliver and his sympathy and his needs. He doesn't want ocer from lean kine half-drunk on brewery grains; he doesn't want hard cider from sour ensilage; he doen's even want any in his from the long tailed mock-cow that pastures at the pump. But he asks and most reasonably, for whole and wholesome milk from that "best physician for the children"-the clean cow which divides the hoof and chews the cud; which, as Mr. Beecher sweetly says, "lies under the shadowy trees in summer and looks as sleepy as an August clergyman."

A wealthy planter from the Sandwich Islands, who had been a leper for eight years, has, it appears, lately found his way to Philadelphia and placed himself under the care of a physician there. This physician, it appears, has evolved a theory of his own about leprosy which differs from that of the medical fraternity from the days of Moses down. He holds that the disease is not contagious and can be communicated only by inoculation. In order to prove the correctness of this opinion, it is stated that he started his patient last week on a tour through the United States to keep up his genera health and spirits. How far any physician is instified in turning a man afflicted with leprosy loose upon the community remains to be proved. If he sows the seeds of this most terrible and hitherto, in most localities, unknown disease wherever he may go, the consequences will not be limited to the dis appointment of the Philadelphia doctor in his theory. There is reason to believe that he will so sow them. Not only has leprosy always been believed to be highly contagious in all Assatic countries and on the Levant, where it makes its home, but it is now so held by the modern physicians who have charge of the hospitals for lepers in Tacadie, the Sandwich Islands and Louisiana. Dr. Joseph Jenes, president of the Louisiana Board of Health, made, two years ago, an exhaustive report on the extent of the disease in that State, proving incontestably that it was not only hereditary but conta

see diversified industries fostered all over the not, then it is just as glaringly apparent that in even momentarily is contact with it have fallen knowledge, as an epidemic in Philadelphia, it would be interesting to know on what experience this physician has based his new theory with which he justifies so remarkable a proceeding.

PERSONAL,

The Princess Dolgorouki has taken a superb mansion in Paris for two years, and proposes to live there quietly with her children, taking no notice of Russian politics.

Ex-Vice-President William A. Wheeler is now recovering from a severe attack of inflammation of the eyes. He has been under Dr. E. S. Peck's charge for several weeks. Prince Bismarck writes an earnest letter to au

officer of a German anti-vivisection society, expressing hearty sympathy with the society's work, and saving that were he not so overburdened with other business he would use all his influence for the passage of a law imposing upon every person con-victed of vivisection a fine so heavy that he would be likely never to repeat the offence. Mr. Ford Madox Brown, the eminent English artist, has so far recovered from his recent serious illness as to be able to resume work in his studio.

He has not yet returned to Manchester, however, and his great work there, in the town hall, is at a standstill. Of the six large frescoes he was commissioned to paint, and on which he has been at work for several years, five are now inished, and the sixth had just been outlined when he fell sick fast full. It is hoped that he will be induced to undertake the painting of frescoes in the six remaining spaces in the hall. A correspondent of The Boston Traveller says that

the late Alexander H. Stephens once said to him that the famous Southern tour of Stephen A. Douglas was made by his invitation. "I sent," said Mr. Stephens, "letter after letter to Douglas advising him to come South and deliver some speeches, but received no reply. Not less than a dozen were sent with the same request, and still there was no answer. Then I sent a special messenger to Mr. Douglas, who said that he had never received one of my letters, and I afterward found out that they were all intercepted by the postmaster."

"Mr. Lowell," says The Whitchall Review, speaking of that gentleman's reception on Washington's Birthday, " is not only an ambassador, but a distinmished man of letters. It is owing to the latter circumstance rather than to the former that his receptions are among the most interesting affairs of their kind in London. It was really worth while to drop into the house at Lowndes Square last week and pay one's respects to the representative of 'the most almighty country on the face of the universal airth.' Over two hundred visitors presented themselves during the course of the afternoon, and though they were a very mixed lof, they all seemed to be personally acquainted. Mr. Lowell himself is one of the most courteous of hosts, resembling 'Hosea Biglow' only in his shrewdness." Some time ago Vereschajin received from the

Czar Alexander III. an order for a picture. He at once set to work and in due time forwarded to the Emperor one of his finest canvases, in which he had managed to paint nothing that could be construed as a piece of flattery. He called his picture "Our Prisoners." It showed a troop of Turkish prisoners of war, who were falling to the ground under the brutal blows of their escort, some robust Russian soldiers. The Czar was little pleased. He had expected flattery and received - the naked truth. He nevertheless expressed the wish of making the acquaintance of the painter. The day for the audience was fixed, and Vereschallu left Paris for St. Petersburg. When he appeared in the palace for St. Petersburg. When he appeared in the palace he was told that the Czar had now no time to see him, and that he must wait until he was called. As soon as he had received this answer Vereschajin returned to Paris. On the following day a chamberlain of the Emperor called at the hotel where Vereschajin had been staying while in St. Petersburg, and asked for the artist. "He has left here," he was told. "What," exclaimed the horrified courtier, "he is gone, and the Czar is waiting today to receive him! Did he leave no message?"
"On, yes," the proprietor of the hotel replied, "he left word if any one called for him, to say he had no time to wait."

" Great preparations are being made in Rome. The London Times says, for commemorating the four hundredth anniversary of Raphael's birth on the 28th of this month. On the morning of that day ill the associations and the members of all the art institutions in Rome are to assemble on the Capitol. and go thence in procession to the Pantheon, to place a brouze bust of the great painter in the niche lose to his tomb. In the afternoon, the Academy of St. Luke are to hold a solemn commemoration in the halt of the Horatti and Curlatif, on the Capitol, at which a discourse in honor of Raphael will e delivered by the Commendatore Quirino Lee Secretary of the Academy. The Royal Philharmonic Society will then sing a grand cantuta, composed expressly for the occasion by the Maestro Falchi. In the evening, the Trastevere quarter is to be brilliantly illuminated; and on the front of the house where the Fornatina lived, in the Via Sauta house where the Fornatina lived, in the Via Santa Dorotea, portraits of Raphael and the baker's daughter are to be exhibited in a blaze of light. At the Costanzi Theatre tableaux virant of some of Raphaet's principal works, such as his frescoes in the Vatican, Mount Parnassus, the School of Athens, and the Fire in the Borgo, are to be given, under the direction of a committee of artists. The receipts at the Costanzi are to be set apart toward a fund for erecting a monument to Raphael in one of the plazzas of Rome.

M. Toussaint-Lagorille, a full-blouded negro, once the "Due de la Grand Terre" and financial agent in France of the Emperor Soulouque, has just died for Paris. He was successful in securing a considerable loan for the black Casar, by promising to pay the most incredible percentage - according to one account, even going so far as 2,000 per cent. He also bought up an enormous quantity of old military uniforms of all European nationalities, second-hand generals' hats, and other adornments, for the decoration of Soulouque's soldiers, generals, and officers of estimation of the much-suffering public with sinful state. He did not forget to procure, also, a considerable quantity of French brandy, Soulouque was so delighted with the success of his agent that ne sent word to him that he had elevated him to the dignity of a Duke. This made the man a butt for French wit, and ruined his credit. Then Sonlouque became angry at the decrease of supplies, and, faneying that his agent was growing careless, be degraded him into a Marquis, then to a Count, next to a Baron, afterward to a mere Chevalier, and next to a Baron, afterward to a mere Chevalier, and ultimately deprived him even of that remnant of aristocratic distinction. Meanwhile M. Toussaint-Lagoride had also lost faith in his imperial master, and began to carry on his business on his own account. When the Emperor was deditioned, and fied to Paris, he summoned the ex-Duke to appear before him; but Lagorille refused to obey the summons. He had managed to build up for himself a property of some 10,000 francs, upon the interest of which he lived with comfort and great self-complacency to extreme old age. placency to extreme old age. Washington, March 18 .- Colonel Charles H.

Joyce, who has represented Vermont in Congress for the last eight years, has taken up his permanent residence in Washington, and has entered into a law partnership with Ellis Spear, ex-Commissioner

GENERAL NOTES.

The Hull and Lincoln Railway Company f England is about to build a bridge across the Hum-er. There will be 35 spans, the largest of which will be a width, and vary in height from 86 to 89 feet. The re-saining 32 will be 150 feet wide and from 46 to 86 feet a height. 900 feet wide, and 90 feet high. Two others will be 250

A little island known as Foula, about twenty miles west of Shetland, and containing about three hundred inhabitants, has been isolated by continuous storms from the mainland during the whole of this year, until the seventh of this month, when a boat managed to reach it with provisions. The people were found to be in a terrible state of destitution, and many of them must have been starved to death but for this neighboriy

The English Society for the Suppression of

ered with a white cloth. The woman sobbed most bit terly, and the scene of distress was so realistic, that the ladies witnessing it were moved to pity, each of them handing the woman a goodly amount of money in order to enable her to defray the expenses of the burial. The proceeded down stairs, when one of the party missed her handkerchief, and it flashed across her memory that she dropped it in the death chamber. She returned, and behold her astonishment as she entered! The supposed corpse, a healthy looking man, was sitting erect in one of the chairs, and was assisting his wife in counting the money that had been given for the burial.

George Holgate, a manufacturer of explosive machines in Philadelphia, has been interviewed about his business by a reporter of The Record. He says that from the description of the effect of the explosion of the infernal machine under the Government Office in London, he feels confident that it was caused by power much greater and more destructive than dynamite. Mr. Holgate, who makes no secret of the business in which he is engaged, has probably made more infer-nal machines than any other man in this country, Within the past six weeks he has constructed four explosive machines and sold them to parties in this city, Each contrivance can be placed in a cigar box, and possesses an explosive force equal to 900 pounds of ganpowder. He has also constructed and sold two burning machines, which can be set for any number of hours and when sprung create a flame equal to a hundred gas jets and an intensity of heat equal to a thousand such jets. "I know nothing," said he, "of the uses to which my "I know nothing," said he, "of the uses to which my machines are put. I no more ask a man when he buy one whether he proposes to blow up a Czar or set fire to a palace, any more than a gunsmith asks his customers whether they are about to commit murder or a match mer chant asks if his purchaser is about to become an incondiary. I make the machines for those who want them. I don't believe in killing kings with bombs, nor do I think it is proper to assassinate statesmen with knives, but I would not have the cutlery business stopped because bad men make improper use of the dagger. If the Nihilists are in earnest, if they possess half the courage they age credited with, they will be supreme in a few years. I do not believe that the Czar will be crowned."

Ever since Cocaral Evencis A. Weller in his

Ever since General Francis A. Walker, in his Statistical Atlas of the United States, included the ter ritory formerly known as Oregon in the region acquired through the so-called Louisiana purchase of 1803, he has been made "the object of reproachful letters through the mails, and of objurgatory notes and appendices in magazine articles and school histories." Though by no means convinced that he was wrong, he was been for ome time willing, "out of pure wearir s of soul and for the sake of peace, to confess that Oregon was discovered by Jason, settled by Dide, conquered by Tamer lane, and acquired by the United States at the peace of Westphalia, in the administration of James K. Polk. But his courage and endurance have lately been fortified, and in a letter to the editor of The Nation, after an account of the tribulations noted above, he turns the tables on his critics. He has lately examined the mag of the Louisiana Purchase given by M. Barbé-Marbola the negotiator on the part of France of the treaty of 1803, in his "Histoire de Louisiana," published in 1829; 1803, 'n his "Histoire de Louidiana," published in 1823; and lo and behold upon that map, with all the emphasic distinctness of body color and printers' ink, appears the precise duplicate of General Walker's boundaries. "A man of temper," adds General Walker, "might ask If M. Baroe-Marbols didn't know the extent of that Louisiana which he kindly ceded, and the effect of that cession, who didt But the spirit of self-assertion habeen too far broken within me by past suffering to allow me to adduce even M. Barbe-Marbols as authority on this subject, as against the self-constituted guardian of American history."

POLITICAL NEWS.

Augustus O. Brown, the Republican nomine for Governor of Rhode Island, is said to be a gentlemen whose character is above reproach. He has sat in th General Assembly of the State for many years, and ha the qualifications and experience to fill the executive of fice creditably. It is announced as his purpose to spens no money in the campaign beyond what is necessary for legitimate expenses. If he adhers to this rule he will come out of the canvass with credit, whether he sate ceeds in reaching the Govornor's chair or not, and h-may aid in removing one of the stigmas which has lon-rested upon the politics of his State.

When interviewed on the subject of Presi dential candidates, Senator Blair, of New-Hamp shire, told a Boston Traveller reporter that he was "in pressed with the idea that David Davis would be a gran candidate. He has the character, the ability, and th record to make a splendid run, and be elected, in m; opinion. He is soundly Republican on all vital ques tions, and during the last session stood by us every time He halls from the great Western State that has alread, given us two Republican Presidents—Lincoln and Gran—and was really the man who brought Lincoln's nomi

Evidences of the bitterness which exists in he Democratic party of Georgia crop out frequently The Macon Telegraph, the organ of the Bourbon in speaking of the present situation says: "It is wors than nonseuse to say that the party is at present has menious. There never was a time since its organization that there was less unity of sentiment and harmomy o purpose. The wounds that have been made are as 'dee as a weil' and 'as wide as a church door,' and they are raw and bloody. The campaign, which virtually closes with the election of a Senator, left the party torn, distracted and divided." The impending quarrel between the Democratic factions cannot be much longer delayed

Expressions hostile to Mr. Randall's election to the next Speakership are plentiful in the Deinocrati papers, but the trouble with his opponents is that a ms the decisive time comes. The Buffalo Courier, while no pronouncing in favor of any candidate, comes out agains Mr. Randall. Its reason for opposing him is that h " does not represent the views of a majority of the Deme cratic party on the tariff question. He is a protections of the Penesylvania scaeol. In a national position, it dependent of the opinions and interests of a local constituency, Mr. Randall would probably rise above the narrow views and prejudices of his hoose, but this cannobe expected so long as he is a member of the House of Representatives.

There is a more anxious search for issue than for candidates for the next Presidential campaign Both parties seem to agree in the belief that if they hav a good cry to go to the country on they can readily fin worthy standard-bearers. It appears to be generall conceded also that the old war issues will not be mad prominent again, unless the few Bourbons left in th South show unexpected blindness. As for the other South show unexpected binduces. As for the other questions no one is so conspicuous as the tariff. In 44 cussing the issues for next year both Democratic and Republican papers come back to that as the most probable ground upon which the campaign will be fought. Whit the position the Republicans will occupy is well defined the difference among the Democrats becomes grader in more the subject is debated. The former party will the ranks of the latter are broken before the battle to

The campaign against the re-election of Sena tor Pendleton is begun ear y by The Cincinnati Enquires It prints a letter from Washington reviewing the Sens torial field and the prospects and claims of the variou candidates. Mr. Pendleton is summarily read out of th race. He is pronounced a political failure, having " com out on the losing side of every question in the discussion of which he has been prominent," The only publi-mensures with which his name is identified are the Civil measures with which his name is identified are the Civil Service Commission and the bill to admit Cabinet officer to the floor of Congress. The Enquirer mentions favor ably Henry B. Payne, Congressman Converse, Judge Seney and Headly and Hagh J. Jowett. This opening of the fight for the Senatorship before the Legislature of the floor the Legislature exhibition of Democratic folly. The Republicans are wiser and have deferred the whole subject until after hexitocloper's election.

PUBLIC OPINION.

BEGINNING OF THE STRIKE CAMPAIGN. BEGINNING OF THE STRIKE CAMPAIGN.

From The Philodelphia Record (Inst.)

The men who manage to live comfortably by keeping the workingmen of the country uncomfort able have commenced their usual spring campaign. They have raised the usual cry against "Confederate Capital" and "Plundering Monopolies," which is the prelude to strikes, bickerings and general discontent. If the workingmen are wise they will be very slow the year in staking their savings on the advice of the winds congresses of incapables who only work with their tongues. Any honest weaver or blacksmith who follows his trade knows better what to do than any convocation of spouters can tell him.

of spouters can tell him.

THE MUD-WAGON OPPONENTS OF RAILROADS.

The carnest pairriots who sight for a return of the days of mud-wagons as the only means of communication can retort that railroads are monopolies. This seems to cover the entire ground, and is supposed to furnish an unanswerable argument. A few of the mud-wagon patriots still remain in Arkansas. They represent a race rapidly disappearing, with nope of their kind to take their places. According to their view everything has gone wrong since the advent of the railway train and steambout, the telegraph and the daily newspaper. They sigh for a return of the good old days of unbroken forests, and regard progress the arch-enemy of mankind.

CLINCHING HIS ARGUMENT.

The English Society for the Suppression of Biasphemous Literature has set itself a formidable task. Its president and secretary make this announcement: "We propose to get up cases, as our funds will allow, against Professor Huxley, Dr. Tyndall, Herbert Spencer, Swinburne, the anthor of 'Supernatural Religion,' the publishers of Mill's works, the publishers of Strauss's works, Leslie Stephen, John Morley, the editor of 'he Jevish World, Dr. Martineau and others who, by their writings, have sown widespread unbelief, and, in some cases, rank atheism, in cultivated families."

The Cincinnati papers tell of an old method of swindling which was exposed by the associated charities. Worl came to one of the districts; that a woman was in great distress on account of the death of her husband. Several charitably inclined Christian women visited the house, and, ascending to the loft, they ifound an Irish woman weeping over what was supposed to be the remains of her, husband. The supposed corpse was stretched out on a couple of chairs, and reverently covariate the additional content of the death of the remains of her, husband. The supposed corpse was stretched out on a couple of chairs, and reverently covariate the additional content of the death of the remains of her, husband. The supposed corpse was stretched out on a couple of chairs, and reverently covariate the additional content of the death of the remains of her, husband. The supposed corpse was stretched out on a couple of chairs, and reverently covariate the additional content of the confederate of the without pausing for a reply, he answered his own question: "Vestivate and good soldier, General Frye in which were about three tousand people had gathered. General Frye in the about it. Wolford and his opponent met at James General Frye in the corps was shown by this Government the sun ever should only the free of the analysis of the off in an hour's speech, closing by say to you have a bout it was the ever heard of such magnetic first in the advisor of the with the General Frank L. Wolford is a member-elect